

THE FALL ELECTION.—The election which is to take place next October is more important than any which has been or will be held in this State for many years. Our reasons for this assertion, we shall endeavor to discuss at some future time. We propose now simply to call attention to the offices to be filled, and the candidates named for each.

The State officers to be elected are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, two Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Member of the Board of Public Works.

One ticket is already in the field; but it smells altogether too strong of Pierce and Nebraska to suit any of our readers. An opposition ticket is wanted; and only one opposition ticket. It becomes us, therefore, to set understandingly in this matter, and take such preliminary steps as will unite all our forces upon one ticket, composed of good and true men.

For Governor the names of Hon. S. P. Chase, Gen. S. F. Cary, Hon. L. D. Campbell, Hon. J. Brinkerhoff, and Judge Fishback, have been announced. Chase, in point of ability, ranks first; but his former course has rendered him extremely odious to a large portion of the old Whig party. They cannot forget the "bargain and sale" which placed him in the United States Senate, or his famous letter to the Democracy of Ohio. Cary is the champion of the Maine-Law forces, but otherwise we think him the weakest candidate on the list. Campbell is needed in Congress, and we do not think he will consent to run. Brinkerhoff is a very talented young man—a Free Soil Whig. Fishback, however, is our choice, among those named. He is a man of undoubted ability and integrity, and has not rendered himself obnoxious to any party. His position on the bench has kept him aloof, in a great measure, from party strife.

For Lieutenant Governor and Auditor of State, we have seen no names publicly announced.

For Secretary of State, H. T. Bascom, former editor of the Ohio State Journal, and J. H. Baker, editor of the Scioto Gazette, are the two most prominent candidates. The only objection we could urge to either is, that Baker is rather too young and inexperienced. We could heartily support either; but should prefer Bascom.

For Attorney General, R. M. Corwine, Wm. Windom, and F. D. Kimball are announced. Corwine is pro-slavery and anti-Maine-Law, and could not obtain our support if nominated. Windom and Kimball are all right on these questions, and either would be acceptable.

For Treasurer of State, Major Wm. P. Young, of Butler county, and W. B. Fairchild, of Xenia, are announced. We have no choice.

For Supreme Judges, but one name has yet been announced—that of Judge Rogers, of Springfield.

For Board of Public Works, more than a dozen names have been mentioned. Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, stands most prominent.

We shall have something further to say on the subject hereafter.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Nebraskaites who took part in the little meeting last summer, whereat it was resolved Meigs county—the State of Ohio—the United States of America—the whole world, and "all the rest of mankind" were Democratic, seem to share largely of "the crumbs that fall from their master's table."

Royal P. Baldwin, who came within about fifteen hundred votes of being elected county Auditor last fall, in this "Democratic" county, has recently been appointed to an Indian Agency—for the Kickapoo, we believe. We know not what salary he is to receive; but if he is as shrewd as many other Indian Agents we wot of, he will make it pay right handsomely. Well, we hope he may meet with success in all his undertakings.

Next, we hear that Wm. McAboy, who lacked near fifteen hundred votes of being elected Probate Judge, has received an appointment as Surveyor, to locate roads and construct bridges, &c., in the Indian country. We understand that several of the "faithful" expect to accompany the Judge, as assistants.

It would require but a few more appointments to furnish official business for all who took part in that famous Convention.

Really, for many reasons we rejoice to see the marked favor shown to "gallant little Meigs," and hope that her representatives among the Red Men may add much to the reputation of the "benighted district."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Wednesday evening last (April 25th), a farmer named Joshua E. Johnson, who has been for some time past in the employ of Mr. Basil Riggs, of Great Bend, Meigs county, committed suicide, by drowning himself in the Ohio river, at the mouth of Old Town creek. Mr. Riggs, (from whom we obtained our information) states that Johnson had appeared to be in great trouble about some lawsuits in Maryland, in which he was interested—that he visited Maryland a few months since on business—that since his return he had exhibited signs of mental derangement; but that he continued to work steadily and faithfully, and on the day previous to his drowning he plowed two acres of ground. After the family had retired to

rest, he rose from his bed, walked directly to the river, with no other clothing than his drawers and undershirt, and drowned himself. His tracks were distinctly seen next morning. The body has not yet been recovered, although search has been made. His pocket-book (which he left in his bedroom) contained about \$80 in money.

The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and formerly resided at Hagerstown, Maryland, where his family, consisting of three children, still reside. Any further information respecting him can be obtained by addressing Mr. Riggs.

Hagerstown papers please notice.

JOSHUA R. GRIFFIN.—This distinguished Representative in Congress, whose peculiar views upon the slavery question have given him almost a world-wide notoriety, addressed a large number of the citizens of this vicinity at the Brick Church in Middleport, on Wednesday evening last, on the political questions of the day. We had not the pleasure of hearing him. Mr. G. was on his way to the Anti-Slavery Convention, at Cincinnati, and stopped at this point to visit a relative—Rev. Mr. Sibley. He promised to stop again on his return, and address the citizens at Rutland and Pomeroy, on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week. He was taken suddenly ill next morning, and returned home without going to Cincinnati.

THE CROPS.—All around us—north, east, west, south—rains have fallen; but not a drop here. Every thing is as dry as a powder-horn. The farmers are beginning to entertain serious fears of another drought. The wheat sown on new ground, however, looks remarkably well—that in old fields is considerably injured. The late cold and dry, windy weather, has left the roots in old wheat fields very much exposed, and some fields, it is thought, will hardly be worth harvesting. However, should we have rain soon, followed by good, seasonable weather, we think the crop will be fully an average one. The prospect seems good for an abundance of fruit this year. But every thing depends on our having rain soon.

THE CUBA.—Capt. Williamson informs us that the Cuba will not run in the Cincinnati and Marietta trade, as stated last week. He expects to return to the Nashville and Cincinnati trade; perhaps making an occasional trip to Pittsburgh. She will probably pass here to-day on her way down.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We publish this week the news by the Nashville and the Africa. The prospects for peace do not appear very flattering. The apparent failure of the Vienna Conference does not in the least surprise us. Indeed, we should have been greatly astonished to learn that terms of peace had been agreed upon. We have no faith in any negotiations ending in peace until some decisive battles have been fought—some great victories won. We may, of course, err in judgment, but it is our opinion that peace will not be restored within one year, and we should not be disappointed if the war should last ten years.

UNION SCHOOLS.—A meeting was held at the court-house in Pomeroy on Friday evening last, to consider the propriety of adopting the system of Union or graded schools. Important business engagements prevented our attendance, and we have not learned the result of the meeting.

GRAND DIVISION.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio met in Columbus last week. T. A. Plants, Esq., represented Welfare Division, No. 96. He reports the Order and the cause in a very flourishing condition throughout the state.

ECLIPSE.—Look at the Moon to-night. If clear, you will see a total eclipse of the moon, commencing about half past 8 o'clock and ending a few minutes after midnight.

Arrival of the Africa.

Boston, April 25.—The steamer Africa arrived at Halifax last night, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

Breakfasts are generally unchanged, and closed last.

The Vienna Conference held a meeting on the 8th, without any result. Since then the debate has apparently been suspended. It is not known when another meeting of the Conference will be held.

Great Britain advertises for a new loan, the amount of which is not known. It was to be formally announced on Monday. Almost immediately after the announcement the funds fell to 94.

The skirmishing continues before Sevastopol, but nothing serious had occurred up to the 6th.

The new steam propeller North Carolina, built at Philadelphia, has been sunk off Hatteras by a collision with a British vessel. All hands were saved.

The positions of Omar Pasha and the Russians remain unchanged, except that he has enlarged his line.

Cannibals' dispatch estimates the loss on the night of the 2d at 700 killed of Russians and 1500 wounded, and of the French 200 killed and 400 wounded.

The Russians deny Menschikoff's death—they admit, however, that he is wounded. The Greek Ambassador arrived at Constantinople on the 4th.

A Russian dispatch from Warsaw says that an army of 120,000 are concentrating in the Baltic provinces, and 300,000 are at hand.

Napoleon and Eugenie would reach London on the 16th, and return on the following Saturday. The week's programme has been published; among the ceremonies he is to be invested with the Order of the Garter.

Earl Carlisle entered on the Vice Royalty of Ireland. He was well received at Dublin.

GERMANY.—Discontent exists at Hanover against the king's attempt to restore the privileges of the nobility.

The Emperor of Austria's coronation will take place on the 18th of August.

The Russian Count Potochi is visiting all the Italian States except Sardinia, assuring them of the friendship of Russia. He is

said to have obtained assurances of neutrality from Tuscany and Naples.

It is reported that the Duke de Grammont, the French Minister in Turin, will proceed to Rome to mediate in the difficulty between the Pope and Sardinia.

The Pope had a narrow escape with his life from the accidental falling of a beam. Two Cardinals were injured.

The ninth Conference held at Vienna on the 8th lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received instructions. Drouin de L'Huys and Ali Pacha were present. It was rumored that the Western Plenipotentiaries were about to quit Vienna, but the report is doubtful. Everything seems at a standstill.

It is said that Ali Pacha's instructions are to assist a joint proconsulate of powers, but nevertheless, to express regret that the Sultan's sovereignty is not re-established.

The allies report themselves ready for a general bombardment of the city.

The Russians have constructed two new batteries, and converted an ambulance into an advanced parallel. The French were advancing towards Malakoff works by a serpentine sap.

Omar Pasha had not marched on Alma, as represented, but occupied two villages half a league from Eupatoria and enlarged the fortifications. The allies were sending him reinforcements to the number of 5000.

Ten thousand Egyptians sailed for Eupatoria. The French reinforcements are those from Sardinia which will also land there shortly.

A statement is made that the allies are about changing their tactics and are about to fortify and hold, as a material guarantee, the already ruined position of Kamisch, with 20,000 men supported by fleets.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes, that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France and from 60,000 to 80,000 troops are to be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the conference.

The propriety of raising the siege of Sevastopol is freely and favorably talked of. The Paris Monitor contains a remarkable official document explaining the military conduct of the allied governments since the commencement of the war.

Galipoli was occupied to prevent the march of the Russians to Constantinople, but the retreat of the Russians at Silistria rendered the occupation of Varna and Galipoli unnecessary. The allies were unable to operate at Bessarabia without the aid of Austria. The campaign against Sevastopol was undertaken in order not to remain inactive. The immense difficulties of the siege are pointed out, and exhortations Napoleon from being the planner of the campaign. The document caused considerable excitement and is considered an apology for raising the siege soon.

Spain is quiet. Lord Haddon's recall is still urged.

Brown & Shipley quote Breadstuffs as in the main without change. Flour steady, but unchanged; retail sale of old Western Canal at 41¢; 42¢; new 37¢; 38¢; old Phila. and Balt. 42¢; 43¢; and new at 40¢; 41¢; Ohio 43¢; 44¢.

American securities firm and buoyant.

New York, April 24.—Latest from California.—The George Law arrived this morning with California dates to the 31st. She brings 372 passengers and \$720,000 treasure. The Panama Railroad is in fine order, the health of the lathmas is good. Among the passengers of the George Law are Barney Williams and lady, and C. R. Thorne and family. Trade is very dull and depressed, money tight. Page & Bacon resumed on the 29th. The condition of other banks is unchanged. Dr. Wright's friends are making strenuous efforts to place him in a condition to resume. The prohibitory Liquor Law passed the Assembly; its provisions are not very stringent. The Anti-Gambling Law has passed the Senate. The news of the confirmation of Fremont's Mariposa claim by the Supreme Court caused considerable rejoicing among land claimants. The sloop of war St. Mary's has been ordered to San Juan del Sud to settle a difficulty. Another Greytown affair is deemed probable. Accusations from Lower California represent that the notorious Juan Murilla is still alive, meditating another expedition to California. Blake, the murderer of Mowry, has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of May. Walker's expedition to Nicaragua had not sailed. It is doubtful if he has left California at all.

The weather is glorious, and the crops promise abundance. The miners generally are doing well. The excitement regarding the Kern river mines had subsided. The arrival of gold at San Francisco continued to be retarded, owing to a scarcity of coin to purchase it. Sherry, James & McCrea, who recently established a jobbing house at San Francisco, have failed for \$100,000.

The Peruvian war steamer Reimac, was wrecked on the 1st of March on the rocks of St. Johns; nearly 100 lives were lost. The vessel was built in the United States.

Gen. Flores, of Ecuadorian celebrity, has returned to Callas and placed himself under the protection of Cassillo. The Ecuadorian minister protested against Flores being permitted to remain in Peru, and signified his intention of demanding his passports. The whole country is in an excited state and there are apprehensions of further revolutionary movements.

The Cincinnati papers have ascertained that an extra session of the legislature will be of no service so far as proposing amendments to the Constitution are concerned. All the propositions must be adopted by a two-thirds vote, and be published over the State at least six months before the fall election, when the people pass upon them at the polls. There are not six months intervening between the present time and the 2d Tuesday of October. So we shall have no extra session.

To the Point.—The Springfield Mass. Republican speaks in reference to the Maine Law as follows:

"Away with the nice theories about the right of man to make a beast of himself. We are taxed by pauperism, afflicted with crime, and the very air is polluted with putrid and festering social corruption, admitted on all hands to spring from the liquor traffic, and if the community has any right of self protection at all, it has a right to protect itself from evils so palpable and insufferable as these. If Neal Dow's plan of relief is not the best, propose a better. But until that is proposed let us have the remedy which has certainly proved effectual wherever it has been fairly and fully tested."

HARRISBURG, April 22.—The Senate passed the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 8th of May. The appropriation bill is under consideration in the House.

Mayor Wood, of New-York, has issued his proclamation to the people, declaring that, so far as he is concerned, the new temperance law will be enforced. He is known to have been opposed to its enactment, but he nobly marches up to the line of his duty. He has acquired a moral power and influence that will enable him to enforce the law where no other man could do so.

The Pictou coal mines of Nova Scotia will have an enormous increase of business this season. The new treaty takes off all duties on this article, and the vast increase of its consumption in our cities will create an active demand.

The British coal mines yielded last year 38,400,000 tons of coal. This is an enormous amount. Dr. Buckland says the coal fields in South Wales are alone capable of supplying all the demand of the United Kingdom for two thousand years.

SHEEP IN OHIO.—The total number of sheep returned in Ohio in May, 1884, was 4,815,139—almost five millions. The southern counties of the Western Reserve, and the counties between the Reserve and the National Road, are the great wool growing counties of the State, 22 counties in this section—one-fourth of the whole number of counties in the State—having more than one-half of the whole number of sheep. The counties of Columbiana, Licking and Harrison have the highest number, each having over 13,000—and each having a larger number of sheep than the entire number in the county of Lawrence and the seven adjacent counties, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton, Jackson, Ross, Pike and Scioto.

The New-York Post says, the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, had an interview with the Spanish Minister when the news of the El Dorado affair reached Washington. The Minister admitted that the act was not justifiable, and immediately wrote to Gov. Canham insinuating him to desist from all such steps except where suspected vessels were within three marine leagues of the shore.

The Tammany Hall Society is now under the influence of the rum, filibuster, Nebraska wing of the Democracy. Mayor Wood, and some others were roundly abused by the last meeting of these precious hatters of secret political societies.

An edict has just been issued in Cuba, which requires every free colored person to obtain a "credulity" or "permit" twice a year, for which they are to pay a fee of 25 cents.

The Captain-General has issued another decree, ordering the organization of 16 companies of colored militia. They will be composed of free mulattoes and blacks, and will be organized in the following places, viz: Three of mulattoes and free negroes in Havana; one of each color in Matanzas; one of negroes and two of mulattoes at Ciego Villas; one of negroes at Puerro Principe; two of mulattoes and two of negroes in Cuba, and the rest in the eastern provinces.

If these companies are not made up by voluntary enlistment, compulsory measures will be resorted to. The uniform prescribed for each soldier is a blouse, sabre and musket. It is required that the soldiers shall be strong, at least five feet high, and between twenty and thirty years of age. They will be drilled by experienced officers of the Spanish forces.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Mr. A. Judson-Crane of Richmond, was not permitted to reply to Senator Mason at Petersburg on the ground, according to the South Side Democrat, that Mr. Crane is so inferior to Mason, "that it would have been disrespectful to that gentleman, to his position as a Senator, and to his reputation as a statesman, for the President of the Democratic Association to have permitted any such discussion as the one proposed." The Petersburg Intelligencer thinks this is one of the greatest specimens of political pride and arrogance that he has ever seen. It does not follow that because a gentleman is a senator he may not meet his match among the people, in argument and eloquence.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The total debt of this new metropolis of the Pacific is \$3,342,078. The total valuation of real estate in the city is returned at \$52,000,000. This is quite too large a debt for so young a city. But they do up affairs after a splendid pattern in the Golden State. Even their rogues and scamps are gigantic.

BISHOP HUGHES.—This distinguished divine has written several letters of late, having reference to the Church Property bill, passed by the New York Legislature. The last letter by him is published in the N. Y. Times of Friday, in which he denies that he has ever interfered with the politics of this country. And he says that he "has no great objection to see the Americans come into power," which is civil, considering how abject the present brood of Sag Nicks politicians and papers have been to gain the power of the Catholic vote of the country.

The Pennsylvania Anthracite coal production for 1884 amounted to 8,932,809 tons. Average annual increase for five years 13 to 100 per cent. The Cumberland Coal Basin produced the same year 721,871 tons. Average annual increase for five years 7 to 10 per cent. Estimating the consumption to increase at the same rate for ten years, the supply of Cumberland coal required for 1884 will be 16,063,080 tons; of Anthracite 20,137,726.

The reciprocity treaty is making business at Oswego. Since the opening of navigation 60,000 barrels of flour, 110,000 barrels of wheat, and 500,000 feet of lumber have arrived at that port from Canada, and immense trains of cars are engaged in transporting them to the New York market.

The State Department, in reply to the Russian Minister, decided that American vessels sold to aliens and then re-purchased by American citizens cannot receive registry as vessels of the United States.

A Marylander named Bailor, has been taking the rounds of the fashionable New-York gambling houses for the last two weeks, and has lost \$100,000. He then attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but the doctors think they can save him. Better let him go.

In the great storm of last week, an old building attached to the high school in Arpaia, Madison county, Mo., was struck by lightning and consumed. Four boys were in the building and must have been consumed by the fire. One of them was Henry Ridgely, son of F. L. Ridgely, of St. Louis.

The turnkey of the jail in Indianapolis was knocked down by some of the prisoners, and seven of them escaped. Four of them were re-captured, and three of them are now at large.

MONTREAL, April 22.—A fire has occurred which has laid nearly the whole town in ruins.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—By the act of the 22d September, 1793, the pay of a member of Congress was fixed at \$6 per day and \$6 for every twenty miles of travel. This was to continue until 4th March, 1795, after which it was to be \$7 per day and \$7 for every twenty miles travel. This act was limited to the 4th March, 1795. On the 10th March, 1795, the compensation was fixed at \$6 per day and \$6 for every twenty miles travel. By the act of the 19th March, 1816, the pay was changed from a daily to an annual compensation; the President pro tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House each 3000 per annum, and each member \$1,500 per annum. The mileage was not changed. This last act created great excitement in the country, and even arrayed strong opposition to Mr. Clay, who had supported it. Many members were defeated at the next election in consequence of its passage. It was repealed on the 6th February, 1817, to take effect after the close of the then session of Congress. By the act of the 22d January, 1818, the pay was fixed at \$8 per day and \$8 for every twenty miles travel; the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to receive \$8 per day each additional. This is the present pay.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Washington Union, of a late date, announces that the Navy department has very nearly completed the arrangements for the expedition to the Arctic Seas, in search of Dr. Kane. The Doctor went off, we believe, two years ago, in search of Sir John Franklin, and it is thought or feared has himself fallen, perhaps, under the same stern fate which overtook the gallant old Englishman and his hardy followers.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The New York Post publishes a correspondence between Amos B. Corwine, late United States Consul at Panama, and Col. Kinney; from which it seems that the Colonel separated himself from the Central American Company in consequence of doubt as to the validity of the title to the lands which they proposed to colonize; the Nicaraguan government never having admitted the legality of the Mosquito King's grant. He has therefore, changed his plan, and proposes a settlement on lands granted by the Nicaraguan government to J. W. Fabens, the United States Consul at San Juan, and others, for mining, agricultural, and commercial objects.

ANOTHER NEW ROLLING MILL IN PORTSMOUTH.—We understand that negotiations for the erection of a third rolling mill in our enterprising city are in progress. The gentlemen whose names we have heard mentioned in connection with this matter are of means and energy. We greet with pleasure this additional evidence of improvement, and trust it will become a fixed fact. Portsmouth is eminently calculated for a manufacturing port—especially of all iron products.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts have refused to pass the Senate bill which provided that no person of foreign birth should hold office in that State.

Col. Benton has written a letter dated the 15th inst., in which he states that there is no Indian war on the Upper Missouri and North Plains—that he has received ample proof to sustain this assertion, and that the new regiments were raised for another purpose, which, he thinks, lies in the direction of Cuba.

YANKEE IRISHMEN.—The Steubenville Herald says a couple of Irish peddlers with Yankee tricks in their heads, have been perambulating the country, and procuring subscriptions for the erection of a mammoth factory in Steubenville, for making broadcloths. They get sums of money from farmers and others, and as security for the faithful investment of the funds as subscribed, they leave in pledge, quantities of dry goods, which cover probably two thirds of the respective amounts. In this way they secure sales, make cash dealers, and pocket a handsome profit. Those who do not wish to be "taken in and done for" after the same fashion, will decline taking stock in the factory, which has no existence, save in the brains of the Yankee Irishmen.

"JONATHAN" IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, whose letter, is dated Boston, April 11, says:

The anti-slavery branch of offshoot from the Know Nothings, the Know Somethings, is multiplying rapidly, and bids fair to eclipse in New England at least, its parent stock. It has been organized in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and, in short, in nearly all the Northern tier of States. In Massachusetts, alone, it has nearly two hundred Councils in operation. A number of men of distinction and influence, who have steadily kept aloof from Know Nothingism, have joined the new order, which is said to be much more liberal than the other, and does not proscribe foreigners at all. Among the members to whom I allude, are some of the most prominent Democrats and Free Soilers in the State, as well as Whigs.

Yesterday the new order held its quarterly State Convention in the State Hall in this city. It was a numerous and highly respectable looking body, I am told. A State officer of high rank, from Worcester county, presided. Eleven delegates and as many substitutes, one from each Congressional District, were chosen to the Know Nothing National Convention, which is to meet in Cleveland. Deputies were also appointed to organize the counties of Massachusetts. After a harmonious session the convention adjourned to meet in Worcester in July next.

TO EXPEDITE THE OBTAINMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.—Some persons applying for land warrants are in the habit of writing on the subject to the Secretary of the Interior Department, or to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Now this is all wrong, serving merely to delay the consummation of their wishes. Such letters should always be addressed to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, otherwise delay occurs, as after a time they eventually find their way to his office.—*Washington Star.*

The Post Office at the mouth of Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, has been changed to Union, in compliance to the Chief Engineer on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A shocking case of cruelty has come to light in Covington, Ky. A wife of an Irishman recently died, leaving three small children. He soon married again, and the step-mother set herself to work to starve the children to death. The infant soon died, and upon searching the premises the police found two others locked in a room, and reduced to skeletons. They were removed and cared for, and warrants issued for the fiends in human shape.

The banking building, &c., of Mr. Manchester, the ascending banker in Cincinnati, has been sold by the sheriff to the Martins and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for \$25,000.

A TORRENT.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald gives the details of a rush of waters upon the track of the Railroad in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., on the 21st inst. A number of mill-dams on a mountain stream gave away, and the accumulated waters poured upon the road track just as the locomotive and the train reached that point. With a rush at the rate of fifty miles per hour, the waters struck the locomotive, dashing it from the track and destroying it. The cars containing the passengers had not quite reached the point of danger, and no lives were lost, although the escape was most providential. Nine miles and fifty dwelling houses were carried away. One woman and her infant child were drowned. The track of the road was covered with dirt and rocks washed upon it for nearly half a mile. It was a remarkable event and will long be remembered in that locality.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—In his public speeches Mr. Wise paints in eloquent language the lamentable waste of energy and public spirit in Virginia. Her want of schools, of canals and railroads, &c., is apparent to all. But he refuses to see and recognize the true cause of this degeneracy. Mr. Roale, the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, while admitting the general truth of Mr. Wise's picture, has the manliness and courage to avow the true cause of this degeneracy. In his speeches before the people he says:

"The great prime cause of the degeneracy of Virginia, is the existence in her midst of the institution of Slavery. It is Slavery that has done the evil."

This declaration does not please many of the people of that State but it is nevertheless true, and is known to be true by every unprejudiced intelligent citizen. It will cost him some votes, but it ought to give him time where it will lose him one supporter.

BUFFALO, April 25.—There was a slight disturbance yesterday, in consequence of a strike among the ship carpenters for higher wages. To-day the strike is more fully organized. A procession of 600 or 700 preceded by a band, paraded the streets. Difficulty is apprehended, as the strikers seem disposed to interfere with those who work.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—New Orleans papers of Thursday are received. Dr. Peck publishes in the Picayune an extended statement of his arrest and imprisonment in Cuba. His treatment was very harsh. He makes claim on the Spanish Government for compensation.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—The House passed resolutions by a vote of 43 to 37, to remove the State Capitol to Philadelphia.

The repeal of the Erie and North East Railroad charter passed the Senate to a third reading.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Anti-slavery Convention assembled here this morning. Geo. W. Julian acted as President. The attendance is very small, and mostly of colored people.

BOSTON, April 25.—Handbills are thickly posted in this city, offering inducements to join the foreign service, purporting to come from the Financial Secretary. The Halifax and Nova Scotia papers warmly defend the Lieutenant Governor for his attempts to raise a foreign legion in the United States.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—New Orleans papers of Friday are received.

The friends of Mr. Soule have called a meeting to make preparations to give him a public reception on his arrival at New Orleans.

An extensive fire has again broken out in the woods of Georgia.

BOSTON, April 26.—A robbery was committed on board the steamer Africa, which amounted to £500 in gold, and also Bank of England notes and jewelry, making in all about £1500. It belonged to E. Colingwood, a passenger, and has not yet been recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Postmaster Kendall was arrested by Mr. Blair, the special agent of the Post Office Department, on a charge of theft. It is said that he purchased a letter belonging to Willis, Rawlins & Co., containing \$900. Kendall gave security in \$10,000.

The New York Post understands that Colonel Kinney, with the companions of his Nicaragua expedition, will sail from New York for San Juan on the 7th of May in the steamship United States, commanded by Capt. Graham.

THE ARRIER CASE.—The District Court of Cincinnati has granted a writ of error in the case of Arriar. The sentence is therefore suspended till the points involved are decided.

CONNECTICUT.—The official vote of the gubernatorial election in Connecticut, shows the following result: For Minor (K. N.), 28,078, for Ingham (Dem.), 27,390, for Dutton (Whig), 9,171. The aggregate majority against the administration on the Congressional vote, is 8,802.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The office of the Luminary, at Parkville, suspected of Free Soilism,